

# Lamoille Newsdealer.

CHAS. C. MORSE, Editor.

A Weekly Journal of Local and General News: Devoted to the Interests of Lamoille County.

TERMS: \$1.50 per year if paid in Advance.

Volume 10.

HYDE PARK, LAMOILLE COUNTY, VERMONT, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1870.

Number 33

## Lamoille Newsdealer:

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY  
CHAS. C. MORSE.

### Business Cards.

**MOBILE SPRING HOTEL,**  
NORTH WOLCOTT, VT.  
J. E. HOLTON, PROPRIETOR.  
Strictly on the temperance principle. Only  
good food from the Spring. Boarders by the week  
on the most reasonable terms. 391

**AMERICAN HOUSE,"**  
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J. L. NISBETH, PROPRIETOR.

**NORTH WOLCOTT HOUSE,** North Wolcott,  
N. B. BOYNTON, Proprietor.  
This house is located near the celebrated Lamoille  
Springs and is a convenient home for those seeking  
health-giving water. 1391

Attorneys.

**OMER C. IRISH,**  
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13 JOHNSON, VERMONT.

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Attorney and Counselor at Law.  
HYDE PARK, VT.  
Office in Post-Office Building.

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Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,  
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General Insurance Agent: Fire, Life, Acci-  
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Insurance in the oldest, largest and most re-  
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Particular attention given to the collection of all  
debts against the government, widows, invalids  
and laboring men, month, back-pay, &c.  
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Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,  
Merrillville, Vt.  
Office in Masonic Building.

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Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery,  
Merrillville, Vt.  
Office formerly occupied by Hon. T. Gleed.  
P. K. GLEED.

**O. HEATH,**  
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,  
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Also Licensed as Claim Agent.

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Physician and Surgeon.  
Office over Chase, Crane's Store.  
HYDE PARK 9 VT.

**DR. DAVID RANDALL,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Hyde Park, Vt.  
Office at the residence of Henry J. Lilley. Will  
reside in Hyde Park and vicinity.

**L. H. GROVER, M. D.,**  
Physician and Surgeon,  
Hyde Park, Vt.  
Office at his residence—two doors from the Church.

**DR. J. H. HALL,**  
Physician and Surgeon.  
Office at residence, North side of Academy Park,  
Merrillville, Vt. 891

Licensed Auctioneers.

**WINNELL,**  
Sheriff, Licensed Auctioneer and Detective.  
Hyde Park, Vt.  
Residence at Merrillville.

**PARKER,**  
Deputy Sheriff and Licensed Auctioneer  
North Hyde Park, Vt.

Dentists.

**DENTAL NOTICE.**  
The subscriber, having retired from the firm  
of W. & R. G. Gilbert of Montpelier, will  
continue the practice of Dentistry, in all its  
branches, at MERRILLVILLE.

where as good work will be furnished at reason-  
able prices, and can be obtained anywhere in the  
State. And I shall hereafter keep my office open  
during the first TEN DAYS OF EACH  
MONTH, but shall be away from home more or  
less of the remainder of the time.

I have ALL the modern improvements, and  
can give entire satisfaction in all cases, or no  
fee will be required. R. G. GILBERT.  
Merrillville, Aug. 10th, 1869. 391

**J. PECK, Dentist,**  
Johnson, Vt.  
Dental teeth put in the best state of preservation  
and the gum successfully treated; artificial  
teeth made in every style known to the profession.

Miscellaneous.

**SMITHING.**  
Subscriber having purchased the shop,  
and good will of the establishment lately owned  
by Henry J. Lilley, is prepared to do all kinds  
of work in his line, promptly to the satisfaction  
of all, and at reasonable rates of charge—re-  
siding at Merrillville, Vt. N. B.—  
Special attention given to harnessing.  
Hyde Park, Nov. 24, 1869. PARKER McKNAY.

**WILEY & PENNOCK, Hop Merchants.**  
A Good Supply of  
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN HOPS  
constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest  
rates. Also Hops suitable for pressing.  
No. 21 Haverhill Street, Boston, M.  
WILEY. 8. M.

**BLACKSMITH-SHOP**  
WITH AN OLD BLACKSMITH:  
I can no longer rent the shop where I have  
been doing business for many years. I have re-  
mained in the same place, and with new tools,  
and with the same experience, I believe I can satisfy  
all who will favor me with work. Farmers' re-  
pairs in exchange for work, at ruling prices.  
Hyde Park, Nov. 8, 1869. 391

**CHARLES C. BOGGE,**  
Lamoille County Insurance Agency,  
Lamoille County, Vt.  
Insures in Powers & Glendon's Block. Insurance  
to any amount in the best and most reliable  
companies, and at the lowest rates.  
Farmers insure in the Farmers' Mutual  
of moving village dwellings, farm property  
holders take from 10 to 25 per cent. less than  
any other company. This company pays for all  
losses by lightning. I have the Agency  
for the Lamoille Valley in Orleans County, Hardwick  
Vermont. No policy will be issued or ex-  
change made without having timely notice. All  
communications, whether by mail or otherwise,  
will be promptly attended to. 21

**GEORGE C. ARMS,**  
DEALER IN—  
FOREIGN & AMERICAN MARBLE,  
AND MANUFACTURER OF  
MONUMENTS AND GRAVESTONES.  
In Every Variety of Design and Material. Shop  
near the Railroad Depot, Waterbury, Vt. Will  
make it an object for persons from abroad to come  
to Waterbury to buy their Marble.  
The highest cash price paid for all kinds of Ship-  
ping Furs. 22

**C. A. A. ANDREWS,**  
Plain and Ornamental Painter,  
North Hyde Park, Vt.  
After seventeen years experience, Mr. Andrews  
feels confident that he can give satisfaction to all  
who may employ him in the line of his trade.—  
He—, and sign painting of all kinds done in the  
best style. Materials furnished if desired, at low  
estimates. 1391

**LUMBER!!**  
In addition to my former business, I intend  
to keep on hand a fair assortment of such

**PLANED AND ROUGH LUMBER**  
as is usually wanted for building purposes, and

**CEDAR POSTS, SHINGLES & FIRE-WOOD,**  
all of which I shall try to sell at reasonable  
prices. C. S. PAGE.  
Hyde Park, Oct. 25, 1869.

**THE CLAREMONT**  
MANUFACTURING CO.,  
Wholesale Bookellers, Stationers, Publishers, and  
Printers, 240 N. W. 1st St.,  
CLAREMONT, N. H.  
Orders solicited for any kind of printing paper.  
All Sizes and Qualities of Writing Paper.  
Every Variety of Wrapping Paper.  
All kinds of School Books.  
Every New Book Published.  
Pens, Pencils, Rulers, Printing  
Jobs of Binding, Re-binding, Printing  
Ink, etc. Highest Cash price paid for rags.  
G. E. L. & S. D. E.  
CLAREMONT, N. H. E. L. GODDARD, Agt.

**A COUGH, COLD, OR SORE THROAT**  
Requires immediate attention, as  
neglect often results in an incur-  
able Lung Disease.

**BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES**  
will most invariably give instant relief. For  
BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION  
THROAT DYSSENTERY, they have a soothing effect,  
SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to  
clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of  
the Troches, many counterfeits and cheap imitations  
have been put on the market, which are good for nothing.  
Beware to obtain the TRUE  
BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.  
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

**Surgeon's Notice.**  
The undersigned respectfully give notice  
that during the summer vacation of the People's  
Academy, from May 1st to Sept. 1st, he will be  
ready to respond to professional calls in Civil En-  
gineering and Surveying upon reasonable terms.  
F. C. HATHAWAY.  
Merrillville, April 12th, 1870. 21

**ST. JOHNSBURY (VT.) FILE WORKS**  
(ESTABLISHED 1860.)  
JAMES NUTT, PROPRIETOR.  
Reference—E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., St. John-  
sbury; H. A. Allen, Esq., M. M. C. & P. R. R.  
Lyndonville; N. L. Davis, Esq., M. M. C. & P. R. R.  
Rutland; Brandon Scale Co., Brandon; Gage,  
Porter & Co., Fisherville, N. H.

**Poetry.**  
From the Atlantic for July.  
**THE ALARM-BELL OF ATRI.**

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.  
At Atri, in Abruzzo, a small town  
Of ancient Roman date, but scant renown,  
One of those little places that have run  
Half up the hill, beneath a blazing sun,  
And then sat down to rest, as it to say,  
"I climb no further upward, come what may."

The Ro Giovanni, now unknown to fame,  
So many monarchs since have borne the name,  
Had a great bell hung in the market-place  
Beneath a roof, projecting some small space,  
By way of shelter from the sun and rain.  
Then rode he through the streets with all his  
train.

And, with the blast of trumpets loud and long,  
Made proclamation, that whenever wound  
Was done to any man, he should but ring  
The great bell in the square, and he, the king,  
Would cause the Syndic to decide thereon.  
Such was the proclamation of King John.  
How happily the days in Atri sped,  
What wrongs were righted, need not here be  
said.

Suffice it that, as all things must decay,  
The hempen rope at length was worn away.  
Unravell'd at the end, and strand by strand  
Loosened and wasted in the finger's hand,  
Till one, who noted this in passing by,  
Mended the rope with braids of briony.

So that the leave and tendril of the vine  
Hung like a votive garland at a shrine.  
By chance it happened that in Atri dwelt  
A knight, with spur on heel and sword in  
belt.

Who loved to hunt the wild-beast in the woods,  
Who loved his falcons with their crimson  
hoods,  
Who loved his hounds and horses, and all  
sports  
And prodigalities of camps and courts;  
Loved, or had loved them; for at last, grown  
old.

His only passion was the love of gold.  
He sold his horses, sold his hawks and hounds,  
Rented his vineyards and his garden-grounds,  
Kept but one teal, his favorite steed of all,  
To starve and shiver in a naked stall,  
And, day by day, sat brooding in his chair,  
Devising plans how best to hoard and spare.

At length he said, "What is the use or need  
To keep at my own cost this lazy steed,  
Eating his head off in my stables here,  
When rents are low and provender is dear?  
Let him go feed upon the public ways;  
I will him only for the holidays."

So the old steed was turned into the best  
Of the long, lonely, silent, shadowless street;  
And wandered in suburban lanes forlorn,  
Barked at by dogs, and torn by briar and  
thorn.

One afternoon, as in that sultry clime  
It is the custom in the Summer-time,  
With bolted doors, and window-shutters clos-  
ed,  
The inhabitants of Atri slept or dozed;

When suddenly upon their senses fell  
The loud alarm of the accusing bell!  
The Syndic started from his sweet repose,  
Turned on his couch and listened, and then  
rose

And donned his robes, and with reluctant  
pace  
Went padding forth into the market-place,  
Where the great bell upon its cross-beam  
swung.

Reiterating with persistent tongue,  
In half-articulate jargon, the old song:  
"Some one hath done a wrong, hath done a  
wrong!"

But ere he reached the belfry's light arcade,  
He saw, or thought he saw, beneath its shade  
No shape of human form, of woman born,  
But a poor steed dejected and forlorn,  
Who with uplifted head and eager eye  
Was tugging at the vines of briony.

"Demondie!" cried the Syndic straight,  
"This is the Knight of Atri's steed of state!  
He calls for justice, being sore distressed,  
And pleads his cause as loudly as the best."

Meanwhile from street and lane a noisy crowd  
Had rolled together, like a Summer cloud,  
And told the story of the wretched beast  
In five-and-twenty different ways at least,  
With much gesticulation and appeal  
To heathen gods, in their excessive zeal.

The Knight was called and questioned: in  
reply  
Did not confess the fact, did not deny;  
Treated the matter as a pleasant jest,  
And set at naught the Syndic and the rest,  
Maintaining, in an angry undertone,  
That he should do what pleased him with his  
own.

And thereupon the Syndic gravely read  
The proclamation of the King; then said:  
"Pride goeth forth on horseback grand and  
gay,  
But cometh back on foot, and begs its way;  
Fame is the perfume of heroic deeds,  
Of flowers of chivalry and not of weeds!  
These are familiar proverbs; but I fear  
They never yet have reached your knightly  
ear.

What fair renown, what honor, what repute  
Can come to you from starving this poor  
brute?  
He who serves well and speaks not merits  
more  
Than they who clamor loudest at the door.  
Therefore the law decrees, that as this steed  
Served you in youth, henceforth you shall take  
heed

To comfort his old age, and to provide  
Shelter in stall, and food and field beside."

The Knight withdrew abashed; the people all  
Laid home the steed in triumph to his stall.  
The King heard and approved, and laughed in  
glee.  
And cried aloud: "Right well it pleaseth me!  
Church-bells at best but ring us to the door;  
But not to go in mass; my bell doth more:  
It cometh into court and pleads the cause  
Of creatures dumb and unknown to the laws;  
And this shall make, in every Christian  
clime,  
The Bell of Atri famous for all time."

And there we always saw her year after  
year until we almost forgot that there  
must come a time, when her place would  
be, as we now see it, vacant and lonely.

There, as of yore, hangs the same old-  
fashioned mirror which cast its silent re-  
flections upon our baby-charms. The  
time-honored clock, too, upon whose ven-  
erable face we first learned to note the  
passing hours, still holds up its hands in  
silent wonder, at the changes which have  
come under its observation.

We go back to the years gone by and  
are again children. Once more we listen  
for the dear voices of loved ones, for the  
morning devotions and the evening song  
of praise, but, alas, the silent echoes in  
the halls of memory are all that remain  
to us.

Why, then, should we not cling to the  
old place? Every foot of ground is sac-  
red to the memory of footsteps that will  
not come again.

The orange groves of the South may  
invite us to luxuriate in their sweetness,  
—California may spread her golden treas-  
ures before our fancy,—but ever will we  
cherish the hallowed spot of our nativity.  
—the dear old childhood home.

No, Hyde Park, June 15.

**Miscellany.**  
**The Administration a Success.**

Gen. Grant's career as President is ve-  
hemently pronounced a failure by such  
representatives of different opinions and  
constituencies as the *World* and the *Sun*.  
The one denounces him because, whereas  
he once seemed to have few affiliations  
with professional politicians, he is now on  
the best of terms with them; because he  
shows capacity to forget personal grudges  
in desire to do his duty, and thus opens  
cordial relations with old antagonists like  
Gen. Butler; because he is not, as it  
avers, a brilliant President (like Pierce  
or Buchanan, we suppose), is not ambi-  
tious to enforce a policy of his own, but is  
most ready, waiving his own opinions,  
when necessary, to accept and execute  
the will of the people, as expressed through  
Congress. The *Sun* is even more vehe-  
ment, but less explicit. It denounces  
him, (after claiming that, but for its Editor,  
he would never have been Commander-  
in-Chief, or President), because he  
takes occasional seasons of relaxation from  
the cares of office; because he does not  
always select noted politicians for the of-  
fices; because he does not adopt a high  
tone with effete and bankrupt Spain; be-  
cause he has appointed to office men once  
engaged in rebellion; and in general, be-  
cause, as it alleges, he is lazy and in-  
competent.

With the personal matters which, in  
one of these cases, that of Mr. Dana, are  
openly discussed in connection with this  
judgment, we have nothing to do. With  
the judgment itself we propose briefly to  
deal. We do not regard Gen. Grant's  
administration as a failure. We do re-  
gard it as a very safe and substantial suc-  
cess, and we do not for one moment doubt  
that, outside the narrow but noisy limits  
of political disappointments and aspira-  
tions, the sober, well-considered judgment  
of the Country sincerely and heartily  
renders the same verdict. We remember  
that there was a time when Mr. Lincoln  
was denounced in terms almost identical  
with those now used in denunciation of  
Gen. Grant. He was accused of lack of  
brilliance. He was declared to be no  
politician. He was said to cling to polit-  
ical nobodies, like Bates and Usher and  
Welles; to ignore the live, powerful men  
of the party, like Chase, Cameron and  
Butler. He was without pluck, allowing  
the Country to be bullied by Great Brit-  
ain with her privateers, and by France  
with her Mexican expedition. He sought  
relaxation from the cares of office, and  
even indulged in the enormity of telling  
stories, while the Republic was in the  
throes of a struggle for its existence. Yet,  
in spite of envenomed assault on these  
and many like scores, he was re-nomina-  
ted without a count. Then was seen how  
trivial and inconsequential was all this  
noisy surface opposition. It was found  
that, since Jackson, no man so reached  
the popular heart. Assailed in commit-  
tee-rooms, he was applauded in town-  
meetings. Distrusted in caucuses, he was  
enthusiastically followed by the plain yeo-  
manry of the country. The men who  
cast the votes believed in him to their  
hearts' core, and his second race for the  
Presidency was no race at all, but a tri-  
umphal procession. It is too soon to say  
that Gen. Grant's popularity will to the  
end abide the same test;—it is not too  
soon to say that it seems of like character.  
The plain people believe in him, as they

believed in Lincoln. They consider his  
administration as they considered Lincoln's  
—a success. And they are right. For  
—Grant's Administration is collecting  
the revenue, economizing the expendi-  
tures, and paying the debt. When Gen.  
Grant was inaugurated the National Debt  
was \$2,738,803,598. At the end of his  
first year it was \$2,651,668,795, and  
since then it has been steadily reduced in  
ever increasing ratio. Yet taxes have  
not been increased. On the contrary,  
special taxes have from time to time been  
largely reduced, imposts have been re-  
moved, the burden has been more and  
more lifted from protective industry, and  
at this very moment, in accordance with  
Gen. Grant's earnest desire, a modified  
Tax and Tariff bill is before the Senate,  
having already passed the House, which  
takes off at a single stroke 60,000,000  
more. Yet the revenue increases. What,  
under Johnson, went into the pockets of  
the thieves, goes, under Grant, into the  
coffers of the Treasury, and its amount is  
deducted from the annual taxation.

Grant's Administration, though that of  
the most successful and renowned soldier  
of his age, is earnestly seeking peace with  
all nations and avoiding entangling alli-  
ances. We have not always been able to  
agree with some details of his foreign pol-  
icy; but this is its net result. Personally  
a known devotee of the doctrine of Mani-  
fest Destiny, Gen. Grant has shown so  
scrupulous a regard for the rights of our  
weaker neighbors that the suspicious Mex-  
icans have ceased to distrust him, and the  
critical and unfriendly British Cabinet  
and press are forced to accord him reluc-  
tant praise. If he has not done all things  
as to Cuba, as we would wish them, we are  
bound at least to recognize the fact that  
he has preserved our burdened people from  
war, protected our crippled commerce from  
depredation, and made energetic diplo-  
matic efforts for the protection of American  
citizens in insurrectionary regions.

Grant's Administration has kept the  
peace on the frontier. We have been  
threatened with an Indian war that, un-  
der former management, would have swal-  
lowed up hundreds of millions. With a  
Soldier at the head of the Government,  
we might have looked for the logic of the  
bayonet, in the interpretation of Indian  
treaties, protection of the advancing rail-  
roads, and opening up of the Indian Coun-  
try. Instead we have had an Indian  
placed at the head of the Bureau, con-  
trolling the relations of the Government  
with his people, Quakers selected for In-  
dian Agents, the wishes of Sherman and  
Sheridan held in check, and Spotted Tail  
and Red Cloud brought peacefully to  
Washington at the moment when their  
barbarous borders seemed ready to raise  
the war-whoop and ply the scalping-knife  
along hundreds of miles of our exposed  
settlements. We reckon the economy of  
Grant's Quaker policy, not less than the  
economy wrought by an honest collection  
of our revenue.

Grant's Administration has secured  
the triumph of Equal Rights. For the  
passage of the XVth Amendment we owe  
him grateful thanks. Against him it  
might possibly have been carried; with  
his earnest, cordial, and efficient co-opera-  
tion it was certainly attained more speed-  
ily, and without a serious struggle. In  
this and in all other leading measures, he  
has been true to the principles of the  
party that elected him;—has lent his  
most faithful and powerful aid to secure  
their triumph, and has honestly adminis-  
tered his great office in their light. He  
has utterly disappointed the Democratic  
prediction that he would betray the Re-  
publicans; and hence their wrath. He  
has most cheerfully co-operated with Con-  
gress; has never hesitated to advance  
opinions of his own that differed from  
those of Congress, and has never delayed  
heartily to execute the will of the people,  
when once expressed through its voice.

With most decided wishes and policy of  
its own, on many points, there never was  
an Administration with less pride of opin-  
ion, or more grace in yielding to the popu-  
lar verdict, as uttered by the represent-  
atives of the people.

Grant's Administration recognizes the  
whole people. It is no rule of the army  
over its conquered foe. Every effort is  
made to obliterate the bitterness of war;  
to win back our late foes to that hearty  
support of the Government essential to  
our National safety and prosperity,—to  
make this again in reality one people.

In this spirit have been many past acts of  
the President; in this spirit now is the  
wise and timely nomination of Mr. Aker-  
man of Georgia for a place in the Cab-  
inet.

—But we need not continue the recit-

al. How poor and beggarly beside these  
things, seem the complaint that the Pres-  
ident chooses to take such relaxation as  
every clerk or shop-keeper seeks to secure;  
that he does not nominate for office poli-  
ticians with whose claims noisy iteration  
has made the public ear familiar; that he  
does make rhetorical speeches, and does  
not seek to establish some great and  
brilliant policy of foreign aggrandizement  
or domestic expenditure in defiance of the  
will of the people!

We never advocated Gen. Grant as a  
great Statesman. We have presented  
him to the people as a sound and safe man.  
We point to his record with hearty satis-  
faction, and are sure that the Country  
will unite with us in pronouncing him a  
sound and safe man still.—*New York  
Tribune.*

**Bathing.**  
BY AN EMINENT PHYSICIAN.

Bathing may be practised for pleasure,  
for cleanliness, and for health. There is  
no more pleasurable excitement than the  
bath, properly prepared and arranged.—  
In our climate, it is only in the summer  
that the luxury of bathing in the sea or  
lake or river can be indulged in, and then  
only for a limited period.

It is a healthful sport to all classes,  
but especially to the young, when judi-  
ciously managed, combining, as it does,  
vigorous exercise of all the muscles of the  
limbs in a gently-resisting medium which  
surrounds and envelops the body. Bath-  
ing for pleasure requires that the water  
should be of an agreeable temperature;  
it must neither too hot nor too cold, and  
this will be determined very much by the  
health of the individual. To a robust  
person in a nude state, the cold water of  
the lake and sea during the summer heats  
is most exhilarating, while to the feeble  
it is chilling and depressing. The degree  
of temperature must be regulated by the  
sensations, and especially the reaction of  
the system after the first plunge. If the  
body so reacts that the water feels com-  
fortable and agreeable, the bath will be  
pleasurable and healthful; but if the reac-  
tion is feeble and the water seems to  
become colder, the bath will be injurious.  
To enjoy a bath fully, the bather must be  
nude.

The condition of the body at the time  
of the bath now spoken of is important;  
it should not be overheated and in a state  
of perspiration, for this would lead to an  
immediate congestion of the internal or-  
gans.

Nor should the person be greatly fati-  
gued, as this condition would tend to  
prevent prompt and healthful action.

Finally the bather should exercise vig-  
orously during the bath, and not remain  
in the water, until it begins to grow cold  
and uncomfortable. On leaving the bath  
the skin should always be dried thoroughly  
and then rubbed by the person himself,  
until it is all aglow.

Bathing for cleanliness should be regu-  
lated as follows: 1. These parts of the  
body liable to become daily unclean or of-  
fensive should be daily bathed in warm  
soaped water; 2. The whole body should  
be bathed in similarly prepared water ev-  
ery fourth day.

The object of such bathing is to cleanse  
the body of all kinds of filth. This filth  
may be acquired from the external world,  
or it may be inherent; the former con-  
sists of lint from the clothing, dust from  
the air, etc., and the latter the ever-sep-  
arating epithelium, or sear skin, the oil  
from the glands of the skin, etc.

Warm water and soap are the best sol-  
vents of these substances. Such a bath  
may be safely taken just as the person is  
retiring for the night, and is a great lux-  
ury, often securing a most refreshing  
light sleep, and not liable even in win-  
ter to render the bather susceptible to  
cold afterward.

It is well to lie down first in the water  
for a few minutes, and gently rub the  
skin with the hand; this relaxes the skin  
and softens the layer of epithelium; then  
stepping out, the body should be rubbed  
with the soap until a lather is formed.—  
On entering, the sear (for this is its prop-  
er term) separates and leaves the skin  
soft and perfectly clean. A dash of cold  
water over the body followed with gentle  
friction of a soft towel, may be the last  
step.

Bathing for health offers a wide field  
for discussion. The bath, in its various  
forms, medicated and unmedicated, is a  
most important remedial measure; unfor-  
tunately, it is too much in the hands of  
ignorant practitioners, who, by their mal-  
practice, tend to bring it into discredit.  
No general rule can be laid down which

is safe for the invalid to follow but this  
—namely, consult a known competent  
physician.

**A Circus Band in a Lion's Den.**

A singular and shocking tragedy mark-  
ed the progress of a circus out in Missouri,  
a few days ago, when three men met their  
death in a den of lions and four others  
were horribly mangled.

Upon starting out for the season, the  
proprietors of a circus and menagerie  
mounted the band upon the den of per-  
forming Nubian lions, and though repeat-  
edly warned that the wagon was unsafe,  
compelled them to ride there. At last,  
as the pageant was passing through the  
streets of Middletown, Mo., the horses,  
frightened by the cheering of the rustics,  
ran away, and dashing the wagon against  
a post, the roof gave way, and the band  
was precipitated into the den beneath.

For an instant the crowd were paral-  
yzed with fear, but for a moment only, and  
then arose such a shriek of agony as was  
never heard before. The awful groans of  
terror and agony which arose from the  
poor victims who were being torn, lacer-  
ated by the frightful monsters below, was  
heart-rending and sickening to a terrible  
degree.

Weapons were procured and the doors  
wrenched off, revealing a terrible sight.  
Mingled with the brilliant uniforms of the  
poor unfortunates lay legs, arms, torn  
from their sockets and half devoured,  
while the savage brutes glared ferociously  
with their sickly, green-colored eyes upon  
the petrified crowd. Prof. Charles White  
arrived at this moment, and stationing his  
men outside, sprang in and began passing  
out the dead and wounded, when the mam-  
moth lion, known to showmen as old  
Nero, sprang with a frightful roar upon  
his keeper, fastening his teeth and claws  
in his neck and shoulders, lacerating him  
in a horrible manner. Four revolvers  
speedily ended the brute's career, and the  
professor completed his task.

The three men killed were mutilated  
beyond recognition, and were buried at  
once. The four wounded were dreadfully  
lacerated, but will recover.

**A Busy Executioner.**

A letter from Athens, speaking of the  
execution of the brigands concerned in  
the murder of the English travelers, says  
their decapitation was delayed in conse-  
quence of the absence of the public exe-  
cutioner on a professional tour. The fol-  
lowing list of his performances are given:

—Last Friday week he beheaded three  
brigands at Styliada, on Saturday two at  
Lamia, on Monday two at Hyppate; he  
was then at Leveadeia, where he was to  
execute a notorious criminal. He was  
then to go to Chalcis and to Athens to be-  
head, afterward, the seven under sentence  
of death.

—His next destination is Corinth, where  
he is to execute five brigands who have  
been for some time awaiting the execution  
of their sentence. One of the brigands  
beheaded at Styliada had been condemned  
to death five times.

—These executions, it might be imag-  
ined, would be a heavy blow and a great  
discouragement to brigandage, but it is  
not so. Either the system or the sympa-  
thy with it seems rooted among the mass  
of the Greek people, and by no means  
the people of the lower orders exclu-  
sively.

**The Pope's Prayer.**